

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
west winds, becoming variable.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 310.

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EX-MAYOR MITCHELL DIES IN FALL FROM PLANE; GERMAN ENVOY AT MOSCOW ASSASSINATED; WILSON DECIDES ON OUR ACTION IN RUSSIA

HOUSE DEFEATS SENATE PLAN TO DEFY PRESIDENT

Recess to Monday Instead of
August 12, as Voted by
Higher Body.

WIRE BILL IS UP IN AIR
President's Insistence on Early
Action Sways Lower Con-
gress Branch.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—After a joint
resolution providing for an adjournment
of Congress until August 12 had passed
the Senate to-night by a vote of 27 to
15, in seeming defiance of the Presi-
dent's wishes, the House spoiled the
whole plan jammed through the Senate
by Majority Leader Martin (Va.) when
it failed to take action on the resolu-
tion and adjourned to meet again on Monday.

Without concurrence the Senate must
remain in session.

Majority Leader Kitchin introduced
the resolution to-night as it came from
the Senate. It was plain that a
majority of those present in the House
were not inclined, however, to follow the
lead of the Senate majority in delibera-
tely overriding the President's ex-
pressed wishes. Seeing this, Mr. Kitchin
subsequently withdrew the joint resolu-
tion and moved an adjournment until Monday.

The situation of which the House
acted late this evening furnished the
climax was most unprecedented. It left
Senator Martin and his faction, which
had believed it had carried through the
plan for adjourning Congress over great
opposition, completely up in the air.

Sustains Wilson's Attitude.

That the President's attitude, as in-
dicated clearly to-day in a letter to Chair-
man Sims of the House Interstate Com-
merce Committee and at a conference at
the White House this afternoon with
Senators Martin and Simmons and Mr.
Kitchin, will be sufficient to keep the
House from concurring when it meets on
Monday is open to no doubt. Conse-
quently the whole plan for adjourning
with the telegraph situation still unsettled
has gone absolutely by the board.

In his letter to Chairman Sims, Presi-
dent Wilson said:

"I am deeply grateful that the
House acted so promptly and so empha-
tically in the matter of the
control of the wires, and I want to thank
you and all who were associated with
you in getting this measure adopted.
I feel the critical importance of the
whole thing very keenly and am hop-
ing that members of the House may
be influential with members of the
Senate in pressing for action by that
body before the recess."

Senate Vote Changes House.

It was the close vote in the Senate
which completely changed the situation
in the House late to-night and defeated
the plan. Sentiment in the House had
been rather in favor of a vacation, but
the bare majority by which the Senate
passed the resolution changed the minds
of a great many members, particularly
on the Democratic side.

Majority Leader Kitchin just before
withdrawing the joint resolution in the
House explained the situation in full.
He said that he had seen the President
and that the President had insisted that
the telegraph legislation was vital and that
he hoped the Senate would pass it just
as soon as possible.

Mr. Kitchin said that Senator Martin
had explained to the President that the
Senate Interstate Commerce Committee
would require at least three or four
weeks before reporting out the bill and
that the Senate would take some time
with it.

Wanted Time on Wire Bill.

The President, according to Mr.
Kitchin, said that if that was the situa-
tion he would leave it in the hands
of the Senate to determine the best
course to pursue. Senator Martin as-
sured the President that taking a recess
and leaving the Interstate Commerce
Committee at work would facilitate
rather than delay the final passage of
the legislation he desired and promised
the President that he would secure the
pledge of that committee to take up the
telegraph legislation immediately or fall-
ing that would not prevent the resolu-
tion for an adjournment until August.

Senator Martin obtained this pledge
before introducing his resolution and
getting it passed in the Senate.

Senator Martin introduced his resolu-
tion for adjournment in the Senate
early this evening. Senator Borah tried

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

The Government has instructed
newspapers to discontinue all
return copies and to supply
newsdealers with enough copies
only to fill their regular orders.
Therefore, if you wish to get
your paper regularly PLACE A
STANDING ORDER FOR IT
WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER.

ANZACS PUSH ON, FOE'S PLANS FOR A DRIVE UPSET

Australians Advance Lines
Near Villers Bretonneux
on 1 1/4 Mile Front.

VALUABLE POINTS WON
Allies Get Vital Information
on Enemy Concentrations
for Offensive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, July 6.—The significance
of the brilliant action of the Australians
and Americans on July Fourth, in
which Hamel and the woods of Valre
and Hamel were captured, lies in the
fact, now apparent, that the British
intend to hold their gains and have
done so despite repeated counter at-
tacks. More than this, Field Marshal
Haig reports to-night that the Aus-
tralian troops advanced their lines
further last night northeast of Vil-
lers Bretonneux on a front of a mile
and a quarter. A successful raid was
made also near Hignes.

The efforts made by the Germans to
recover the ground they lost show that
the positions taken were of great value
to the enemy. According to one despatch
received from the front to-night, the
British attack was made to anticipate
a German drive, preparations for which
had become known to the commanders
of the Allies. The success of the opera-
tions is believed to have upset seriously
the enemy's plans, although other deter-
mined counter attacks are expected.

A very cheerful view is taken here
of the results of the past week's opera-
tions on the western front, in which
some 6,000 prisoners have been taken,
including 3,500 captured by the French
and Americans. The Allies also have
greatly improved their positions on cer-
tain parts of the front which were most
vulnerable, offering dangerous jumping
off points for a German offensive.

In addition, the Allies have been pen-
etrating the German lines and have ob-
tained valuable information as to the German
concentrations for future operations. Dur-
ing the week great damage was done to
the German communications, supply de-
pots, airdromes and munition dumps by
the airmen of the Allies, who in the
week ended Wednesday also accounted
for 175 German airplanes.

REPORT OF GERMAN.

Attacks by Americans in Clichon
Sector Mentioned.

BERLIN (via London), July 6.—The
evening announcement from the War
Office says that local engagements took
place west of Chateau Thierry. The
following communication was issued
earlier to-day from general headquarters:

Frequent attempts of the enemy to
attack west of Lannesmarck failed.
In the battle sector south of the
Somme the artillery activity continued
with increased violence throughout the
day, and in the evening it revived
also on the front of the other army
groups.

Between the Oise and the Marne
and southwest of Rheims there was
increased firing activity at intervals.
Strong advances of the enemy
against the Clichon sector were re-
pelled.

There were reconnoitering engage-
ments in the Champagne.

U. S. TROOPS STOP RAID.

Americans in Lorraine Repel
Enemy Thrust at Xivray.

PARIS, July 6.—German troops at-
tempted to-day a raid against the Ameri-
can sector at Xivray in Lorraine. The
War Office announced to-day that the
enemy was completely repulsed in this
effort, as he was in raising attempts at
points on the French front.

The official report follows:
French detachments penetrated the
German lines and brought back
prisoners.

Several raiding thrusts by the
Germans at Chaume Wood upon the
American sector at Xivray, and in the
Voisegues, were completely re-
pelled.

FRENCH CAPTURE OFFICERS.

Battalion Staff Surprised in Quarry
Near Soissons.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from
London Times.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE
FIELD, July 5 (delayed).—In the French
attack this week southwest of Soissons,
in one of the quarry caves which are
common in this district, the French cap-
tured a whole battalion staff, with the
entire personnel, including the telegraph
and telephone and ambulance sections
down to the regimental cook, who pro-
vided himself in the emergency a man
of sound common sense.

When the French surprised the Ger-
mans the cook saw one of the German
officers bring a machine gun to bear
upon the advancing troops, whereupon
he promptly disarmed the officer and
signaled his own surrender in the cus-
tomary way, thereby saving many lives
on both sides.

German Navy Deserters Quit Fleet by Seaplane

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Three
more German airmen, de-
serting their country, have
landed in a giant seaplane at
Mansnedund, off the south coast of
Mannedund, off the south coast of
Seeland, Denmark, according to
the Vordingborg correspondent
of the Politiken.

The machine belonged to the
Second German battle fleet and
bears the number 21-B. There
were no arms or ammunition, or
even telescopes, on the seaplane,
which indicates that the nature
of the airmen's flight was sur-
reptitious.

KAISER'S EDICT ROILS AUSTRIA

Removal of Generals Adds to
Demoralization of the
Hapsburg Army.

CHARLES YIELDS WEEKLY
Ludendorff Makes Personal
Demand Backed by Letter
From War Lord.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, July 6.—The humiliation
of the Austrian generals and their replace-
ment by Germans has increased the
spirit of demoralization in the Austrian
army, despatches from Switzerland state.
It appears that when Emperor Charles
hesitated to comply with the demand of
Gen. Ludendorff, made in person, that
von Buelow be placed in supreme com-
mand and that three Austro-Hungarian
generals be removed summarily, Luden-
dorff produced an autograph letter from
Kaiser Wilhelm insisting upon the change.

Emperor Charles had to choose be-
tween accepting the orders from Berlin
or defying the German Emperor. To the
surprise of his own generals he yielded.

In a new seaplane that had been con-
structed for the purpose of the Austro-
Hungarian army, the Austrian troops
stationed at Vladivostok, now de-
parted, and again German officers are killed
mysteriously.

These peasant movements will mean
a heavy drain on the man power of
Germany. Germany is now able to feed
herself, although on scant rations, but
Austria cannot do this. The peasants
of the Ukraine and of Rumania in effect
are now taking bread away from the
Austrian army. The Austrian troops
stationed at Vladivostok, now de-
parted, and again German officers are killed
mysteriously.

The Munich Zeitung says that when
Emperor Charles announced that he
would accept the demands of Gen. Luden-
dorff all the Austro-Hungarian generals
at the conference left the room indignantly,
and when Ludendorff departed
from Vienna none of them went to the
station, as always has been customary.

So certain was the Kaiser that the
Austrian Emperor would yield that von
Buelow had received orders to proceed
to the Austrian front before the Kaiser's
demands were made on the Emperor
Charles. The German control of the
Austrian Government is so complete
that while dissatisfaction is very great
in all ranks of the army all that can
be expected is sullen acquiescence.

TWO SWEDISH AIRMEN KILLED.

New Seaplane Wrecked on Flight
Across Gulf of Bothnia.

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—Two Swedish
airmen, Baron Carl Cedarstrom and
Capt. Korkstedt, have been killed dur-
ing a flight across the Gulf of Bothnia
in a new seaplane that had been con-
structed for the Finnish Government by
a Swedish company.

The aviators left Stockholm June 25
and the wreckage of their machine has
just been found on the shores of the
Aland Islands. Their bodies have not
been recovered.

AUSTRIANS WIN CLASH AT SEA.

Italians Retire With Two De-
stroyers Damaged, One Afire.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—An Austrian of-
ficial statement received here says:
A detachment of our torpedo boats
encountered a superior enemy torpedo
force on July 2. A violent engage-
ment occurred at short range. A
large enemy destroyer was set afire
and another was severely damaged.
The enemy retired swiftly.

Our vessels were little damaged. A
few men were slightly wounded.

Real American Smokes
for American Soldiers

"Somewhere in France,
"May 3, 1918.
"DEAR FRIEND:
"Received your gift a few
days ago.

"Real American tobacco for
real American friends is always
appreciated by us real American
boys.

"I thank you for your kind-
ness.
"Sincerely yours,
"Sergt. Willard B. Cooney,
"Battery G, 51st Artillery,
"C. A. C., A. E. F."

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
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with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors. See
page 1, section 7.

AUSTRIA HEARS ROYAL RULERS ARE IN FLIGHT

Cloud of Scandal Follows
Rumors and Revelations
Are Promised.

PREMIER MAKES DENIAL
Disease and Famine Said to Be
Prevalent Throughout
the Empire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, July 6.—Austria is filled with
rumors of the flight of the Emperor and
Empress, according to despatches re-
ceived here from Switzerland. This
report and others attacking the Emper-
ess and suggesting scandalous revelations,
which are particularly current in Ger-
many, have been contradicted and de-
nounced by Premier von Seydler and
Wekerle but their circulation is eloquent
of the state of public sentiment in the
Dual Monarchy.

When Germany and Austria, says one
correspondent, abolished the Russian
front they little expected the formation
of a new frontier, more dangerous than
any held by an army, which is now be-
ing crossed by revolution, famine and
disease. One cannot get information
regarding conditions in Austria-Hun-
gary, but what one does hear indicates
starvation and an epidemic of hunger
typhus. The influenza epidemic has now
appeared at Budapest and is approach-
ing also by way of Danzig.

Rumanian peasants, realizing that the
Germans regard the country chiefly as
a larder, have been burning their crops,
preferring to starve themselves rather
than feed the enemy, according to de-
spatches received at Geneva from Ru-
mania. From the Ukraine come similar
reports of revolt against the Germans.

The uprising near Kiev has become a
widespread insurrectionary movement
and has spread to parts of Poltava and
Chernigov. Not only are the Germans
prevented from collecting food but now
again German officers are killed mysteriously.

These peasant movements will mean
a heavy drain on the man power of
Germany. Germany is now able to feed
herself, although on scant rations, but
Austria cannot do this. The peasants
of the Ukraine and of Rumania in effect
are now taking bread away from the
Austrian army. The Austrian troops
stationed at Vladivostok, now de-
parted, and again German officers are killed
mysteriously.

While nothing definite was forthcom-
ing and final decision may not be reached
until after the next Cabinet meeting
there were indications to-night that the
views of the Supreme War Council had
made a powerful impression upon the
President and his advisers and that they
might be guided in the end by the judg-
ment understood to have been expressed
at Versailles.

While the views expressed at the meet-
ing at Versailles are of course a secret
except to the President and those he
consulted to-day, there is good reason to be-
lieve that stronger military action in
Russia than the President has been in
favor of was urged.

Retreat as to Outcome.

Mans of Siberia, the portions of the
Arctic Sea coast near the port of Kola
and the White Sea ports and other up-
to date data bearing on the military
aspects of the Russian intervention
plan were brought to the White House.

The conference was held in the Presi-
dent's library and lasted almost two
hours. Secretaries Baker and Daniels
left together. They declined to discuss
the conference. Asked if reinforce-
ments were to be sent to the American
Marines at Kola or to the American
forces at Vladivostok Secretary Daniels
asked to be excused from comment.

The situation at Vladivostok now de-
mands attention, according to officials
here, who point out that the action of
the Czech-Slovaks in gaining control
of that port and the presence of British,
French and American forces on
shore on Russian soil has changed the
situation. Reliable information has been
received to the effect that the Bolsheviks
are preparing to organize military forces
to attempt to dislodge the Czech-Slovaks
at Vladivostok and disarm their forces
elsewhere in Siberia.

France Pressing for Action.

The French Government is understood
to be pressing for action to support the
Czech-Slovaks without delay. The ap-
pel which Premier Clemenceau has made
to the President favors military
intervention by way of Vladivostok, and
this intervention assumes the form of
rendering assistance to the Czech-Slovaks
as one of the first moves in the plan.

The situation at Kola is understood to
have prompted the Navy Department to
plan for sending reinforcements to the
small American force there, but no de-
tails are available, as it is said that
Vice-Admiral Sims, commanding the
American naval forces in European
waters, will select additional ships to go.

The French and British are likewise
understood to be sending reinforcements.
But the menace of the German expedi-
tion of 50,000, which already has been
launched against Kola, according to re-
ports, could not be checked effectively
with a few thousand additional sailors
and marines. The British viewpoint is
said strongly to favor launching an ex-
pedition of considerable strength into Ru-
ssia by way of the White Sea ports and
the Arctic coast.

Continued on Sixth Page.

SUPER SEACRAFT ORDERED.

Two 40,000 Ton Battleships to Be
Built.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two of the
forty thousand ton battleships author-
ized by Congress will be constructed at
the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Secretary
Daniels, it was learned to-day, has ap-
proved the building of ways at that yard
for this purpose.

The ships are included in the three
year building programme for the navy
and represent the largest battle craft ever
planned, exceeding any existing battle-
ship by almost 10,000 tons. Under the
plans as originally approved, they are
to carry twelve sixteen inch guns each
and to have a speed of twenty-five knots.

Until now the huge capital ship pro-
gramme has been held up by the urgent
need for destroyers and merchant ton-
nage.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADS READY TO AID KOLA FORCE

Hurried White House Con-
ference Also Discusses Si-
berian Situation.

SILENT AS TO RESULT
Vice-Admiral Sims Expected
to Send Any Force Required
in White Sea.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result
of appeals from the French and British
governments for action in Russia Presi-
dent Wilson called to-day an impor-
tant conference of Cabinet members,
military and naval advisers at the
White House. It is said that impor-
tant decisions which will end the sus-
pense with regard to the question of
military intervention were reached tentatively.

The President is said to have given
particular consideration to the situa-
tions which have arisen at Vladivostok
and Kola, where American naval
forces have landed, and the plans
drawn up by the Entente for assist-
ing the Russians of a military
character are believed to have been
carefully scrutinized by the President
and his advisers.

Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary
of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy
Daniels, Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and
Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Opera-
tions, attended the conference. Gen.
March and Admiral Benson were ac-
companied by their aids.

Urged by War Council.

An important communication from
Premier Clemenceau to which THE SUN
referred to-day is understood to have
embodied views of the Supreme War
Council which at its Versailles meeting
had taken up the necessity of action in
Russia. Lord Reading, the British Am-
bassador, saw Secretary Baker this
morning and shortly afterward it be-
came known that the conference at the
White House had been called.

While nothing definite was forthcom-
ing and final decision may not be reached
until after the next Cabinet meeting
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pedition of considerable strength into Ru-
ssia by way of the White Sea ports and
the Arctic coast.

Continued on Sixth Page.

MYSTERIOUS CALLERS KILL AMBASSADOR VON MIRBACH

Two Strangers Get Audience With Diplomat and Use
Pistols and Hand Grenades—Victim Dies
Instantly and Slayers Escape.

PARIS, July 6.—Gen. Count von Mirbach, German
Ambassador to Russia, has been assassinated at Moscow, ac-
cording to a Berlin report received by the Havas Agency. Two
unidentified persons were involved in the crime.

The two men asked for an audience with the German
Ambassador this morning, then attacked him, wounding him
with shots from a revolver. They followed this by throwing
grenades. Von Mirbach died almost immediately. The as-
sassins fled and have not been arrested.

By the Associated Press.

BASEL, July 6.—Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Am-
bassador to Russia, was assassinated to-day at Moscow, ac-
cording to a despatch received here.

Obtaining admittance under false pretences, two uniden-
tified men entered the private office of Count von Mirbach
this morning. A short discussion ensued. Then revolver
shots were heard, followed by explosions of hand grenades.

The Ambassador died almost instantaneously. The
assassins escaped and have not yet been arrested.

Count von Mirbach was active in negotiations between Germany and the
Bolsheviks. A despatch July 5 from Moscow, dated Thursday, June 20, said
that Count von Mirbach was that day successful in obtaining the release of
six Russian officials detained by Russia in exchange for Leo Kamenef, Bol-
shevik Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who had been held as a hostage in
Finland.

The Bolshevik Government consented to his nomination as Ambassador
to Russia last April. In May a despatch from Moscow said that the demands
presented by the German Ambassador would virtually make Russia a German
colony. On May 27 the Russian Government agreed to the appointment of
Count von Mirbach as an intermediary between Russia and the Trans-Cau-
casian Government. On May 31 he obtained from Russia an acceptance of
the German proposal for peace negotiations between the Bolsheviks and Fin-
land.

A plot against the life of Count von Mirbach was reported June
7, but it was a peculiar affair, according to the best information avail-
able at that time. The story was that a fake plot had been concocted, the idea
being that it was to be discovered at the last minute and serve as a pretext
for a show of anger on Germany's part, the necessary preliminary to further
enforcement of oppressive measures upon Russia, including the occupation
of Moscow by German troops.

The Ambassador had been Germany's representative at the Athens court
until he was expelled in 1917 by the Allies. He was the chief adviser of Con-
stantine and his German Queen, and did much to lead them into the predicam-
ent which resulted in their downfall. He represented the best German diplo-
matic service traditions of unscrupulousness and facility for intrigue.

He was a bachelor, a man of somewhat questionable private life, born in
Austria of an Austrian mother. He was only distantly related to Count von Mir-
bach, the Kaiser's chief chamberlain, who figured in a scandal in Berlin
some years ago because of the indiscreet grant of titles of nobility to vari-
ous newly rich persons who subscribed liberally to the Lutheran church.

Albert Hallin, head of what remains of the Hamburg American Line, ac-
companied Count von Mirbach to Russia, Hallin to act as economic adviser,
particularly with regard to the acquisition of the control of the trans-Siberian
and trans-Caspian lines.

Machine Guns Put on Cars to
Prevent Attacks by Hun-
gry Soldiers.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times.

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With THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 6.—An amazing general
order by the commander of the Ger-
man Third Division, dated May 18, has
come into our hands. It illustrates an
extraordinary lack of discipline in the
German army and seems to indicate
great discontent and an insufficiency of
food. The order reads:

Recently supply trains both on the
normal and the narrow gauge rail-
ways again have been attacked by
armed soldiers and pillaged. Threat-
ened by arms, those in charge of the
trains, being unarmed and small in
numbers, have been unable to offer
resistance to these excesses. This
conduct on the part of German
soldiers constitutes a dishonor and
discipline and must be repressed with
the utmost vigor.

Consequently, on the order of Army
Headquarters, those in charge of sup-
ply trains hereafter will carry arms
and if necessary light machine guns
and will be provided with ammunition.
These men will be in the position of
police guards, with all the rights and
duties of the latter, and will not hesi-
tate to use their arms in case of an
attempt to pillage. The pillagers will
be arrested and returned to their
units, where they will be brought be-
fore a court-martial. If those in
charge of the trains fail in their
duty, they also will be handed over
to military tribunals.

The reference to machine guns shows
that these robberies must have been
carried out by parties of men of con-
siderable strength and were not the
petty thefts of occasional lawless indi-
viduals.